

2017



## **1. FREDMUN Board**

### **1.1. Chairpersons**

The Board of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) shall be composed of a President and two Vice Presidents.

### **1.2. Competence of the Chairpersons**

The competence of the Chairpersons may not be questioned by the delegates, at any time and for whatever reason.

### **1.3. Chairpersons: Authorities and Responsibilities**

#### **1.3.1. Authority of the President**

The President shall exercise ultimate authority over his/ her respective Council, presiding in an equitable and objective manner. The President also reserves the right to propose a Motion at any given time, which will help the work and procedures of the Council move forward; the aforementioned Motion should be taken seriously into account by the Council. In case of disruptive or dilatory behavior of any participants, the President reserves the right to take any appropriate action.

#### **1.3.2. Responsibilities of the President**

The President is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the Council, including but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and, if necessary, clarifying the meaning of the existing rules without needing any approval of the Council.

#### **1.3.3. Authority of the Vice President**

The Vice President shall have authority over all Council support operations. The Vice President will have as primary responsibility to ensure that delegates are accurately representing the position of

their countries with respect to substantial issues and topics. The Vice President reserves the right to take appropriate actions to ensure the proper representation of country-policies by the delegates.

#### **1.3.4. Responsibilities of the Vice President**

The Vice President shall also be responsible for ensuring relevancy of the content and format of the Working Papers before their submission for verification by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General.

The Vice President shall also assist the President with all Council presiding matters.

#### **1.4. Caucus of the Board**

The Chairpersons reserve the right to halt the procedures within the Council, in order to take 30 seconds of internal Caucus.

### **2. Parliamentary procedure**

#### **2.1. Roll Call**

Attendance shall be kept by the Chairpersons with a Roll Call at the beginning of every Council session. Delegates shall establish their presence in the Council by raising their placards and declaring “*Present*” or “*Present and Voting*”. Delegates having declared themselves “*Present and Voting*” cannot abstain during voting on all substantial matters until the next Roll Call.

#### **2.2. Procedural Matters**

Procedural matters are those matters relating to the structure of the Council session as defined in the FREDMUN Rules of Procedure. They include, but are not limited to, voting on establishing a Speakers’ List, Motions and the adjournment of the Council session. All delegates should vote on procedural matters, by raising their placards and **no** delegate may abstain.

#### **2.3. Substantial Matters**

Substantial matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand. On substantial matters, all delegates who declared to be “*Present and Voting*” during the Roll Call may not abstain. Delegates that have established their presence at the initial Roll Call shall act accordingly. Roll Call vote on substantial matters is in order following the voting procedure as set in section 16.1.

### **3. Delegations’ Rights**

Each country's delegation shall be represented by one member, who shall serve as the representative of his/her country.

#### **3.1. Permission to Approach the Bench**

Any delegate wishing to contact the President for a very delicate matter may ask for permission to approach the Bench. This is a last resort in case of emergency.

## **4. Majority**

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

### **4.1. Simple Majority**

A procedural or substantial matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the Council should vote in favour for the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter is considered to have failed.

### **4.2. Two-thirds (2/3) Majority**

A procedural or substantial matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority implies that two-thirds (2/3) of the Council should vote in favour for it to pass. If there is at least one vote in favour or against and the remaining votes are abstentions, the subject is considered to have either passed or failed respectively.

## **5. Quorum**

Council activities and debate shall start when at least one quarter (1/4) of the delegates (quorum) are present; this will be verified through Roll Call that will be carried out by the Chairpersons, following rule 5.1. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the Council session, the Council shall start its session with the number of delegates already present, unless otherwise instructed by FREDMUN Secretariat. Participants arriving during or after the roll call are required to send a note to the Board stating their presence in the Council. As long as participants have not informed the President of their arrival, they will not be recognized or allowed to vote. All participants who have not informed the President of their arrival until voting procedure begins are not eligible to vote. The total number of delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent Council session. If quorum is in question in the first Council session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of delegates in attendance. Quorum will be assumed to be present, unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. The President may at any time, and especially before entering voting procedures, revisit the quorum at his/her own discretion.

### **5.1. Motion to Verify the Quorum**

Delegates may propose a Motion to Verify the Quorum, which automatically passes. Then, the President will proceed with Quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call. The President can rule the Motion dilatory without option to appeal.

## **6. Agenda**

The Agenda items are ordered randomly. This cannot be considered as binding for the order in which topics will be addressed by the Council. The President may entertain a Motion to Set the Agenda immediately after setting the quorum, so as to define which topic area takes precedent in the debate.

### **6.1. Only topics set on the provisional Agenda provided by FREDMUN shall be considered by a Council.**

## **6.2. Motion to Set the Agenda**

Following the Motion to Verify the Quorum, a Motion to Set the Agenda on a specific topic will be in order. The President will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made. The President will take one (1)

Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the Motion and proceed with a vote. The Speaker's Time in Favour and Against the Motion shall be equal and determined by the President; the Speakers will receive the floor in rotation (in favour - against). If the Motion passes, requiring simple majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion. If the Motion fails, the President shall consider the next Motion and repeat the aforementioned process. If no Motion to Set the Agenda receives the necessary majority, then the Council will discuss as first the topic that gathered the most positive votes during the voting procedure. The order in which the Agenda is set at the beginning of the conference shall remain the same for the duration of the conference. Once the Agenda is set, the President will entertain a Motion to Establish a Speakers' List.

## **6.3. Alteration of the Agenda**

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary General or his Deputy may call upon the Council to table debate on the current topic area, in order for the more urgent matter to be addressed to immediately. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the Council will return to debate the tabled topic. If a resolution on the crisis topic fails, the Council may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General or his Deputy.

## **7. Speakers' List**

### **7.1. Motion to Establish a Speakers' List**

To establish a Speakers' List, a delegate shall raise a Motion to Establish a Speakers' List, also determining the individual speaker's time. The Motion needs to be first approved by the President and then is voted upon, requiring simple majority to pass. If there is more than one Motion to Establish a Speakers' List, suggesting a different Speaker's Time, they will be voted upon, starting from the most disruptive one.

### **7.2 Adding a Delegation to the Speaker's List**

A delegation can be added in the Speakers' List only if not already included. The delegate may either raise his/her placard when the President calls for delegates to do so or send a note to the Chairpersons stating his/her will to be added in the Speakers' List. Speakers should keep their remarks germane to the subject under discussion.

When the Speakers' List is exhausted, debate is automatically closed even if a Motion to Close Debate would not normally be in order.

## **8. Debate**

### **8.1. Formal Debate**

The Council shall by default be in Formal Debate, unless otherwise advised by the President. Delegates should refer to the Speakers' List for the speaking order as described in rules 7.1 and 7.2.

## **8.2. Informal Debate**

During Formal Debate a Motion can be put forth by any delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus, both of which constitute Informal Debate. Informal Debate can only apply to substantial issues.

Motion to enter Informal Debate is in order following the procedures outlined in sections 11.2 through 11.5.

## **8.3. Recognition**

A delegate may only address the Council, if he/she has received permission from the President.

## **8.4. Interruptions**

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another delegate, unless that delegate has raised a Point of Personal Privilege. A Point of Order or a Right of Reply cannot interrupt a speaker. Only once a Speaker has concluded and the floor is yielded to the President, a delegate may move to a Point of Order or a Right of Reply.

## **8.5. Relevance of Speech**

The President may call a delegate to order if his/her speech is not relevant to the subject being discussed or is not stated according to diplomatic courtesy.

## **8.6. Time Limit**

When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the President may call the Speaker to order without delay. However, the President has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a delegate to finish his/her thought, in order to account for the varying fluency of English among the delegates.

## **9. Yields**

Only during Formal Debate, a delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of his/her speech in one of the following manners:

### **9.1. To Questions**

The President will use the remaining time to entertain any council's questions addressed to the Speaker. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the President. The President shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

### **9.2. To Another Delegate**

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to his/her speech to another delegate can do so. That delegate has to immediately take the floor. A Speaker that has been yielded cannot yield his/her time again.

### **9.3. To the Board**

A delegate can yield any remaining time to the Board. It is in the discretion of the President to yield the floor to the next speaker on the Speakers' List or open the floor for Points and Motions.

## **10. Points**

All points listed below, except for Point of Personal Privilege (see below 10.1), cannot interrupt a speaker. Point of Order (see below 10.2) is in order during Formal and Informal Debate, at any given time, provided that they do not interrupt a speaker. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (see below 10.3) and Right of Reply (see below 10.4) are in order only during Formal Debate.

### **10.1. Point of Personal Privilege**

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege, if a matter impairs the delegate's participation in council activities. The Chairpersons shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. A Point of Personal Privilege can interrupt the speaker in any case. However, this Point should be used with the utmost discretion.

### **10.2. Point of Order**

A delegate may raise a Point of Order, if a Rule of Procedure is not properly observed by a delegate or by the Chairpersons. The President will rule on the validity of the Point immediately. A delegate raising a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of the discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the President may not be appealed. This Point may not interrupt a Speaker.

### **10.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry requesting an explanation from the President on the Rules of Procedure. This Point may not interrupt a Speaker.

### **10.4. Right of Reply**

A delegate, whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate's comments, may raise a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a delegate's speech does not constitute sufficient justification for a Right of Reply. The President will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion, as well as decide on how to resolve the motion. This Point may not interrupt a speaker, but it should be addressed the moment he/she has finished his/her speech. Should the President rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply to a Right of Reply.

## **11. Motions**

Motions are proposed by the delegates, in order to facilitate the debate or the overall procedure by raising their placards and waiting to be recognized. All proposed Motions shall be first approved by the Board,

which will then ask for Seconds and Objections, as defined in Rule 12. If there are more than one Motion proposed, the Council shall vote upon them starting from the most disruptive one.

### **11.1. Motion to Split the Topic Area**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Split the Topic Area, in order for a Council to come up with more than one Draft Resolution, so as to separately discuss different aspects of the same Topic Area. The delegate who proposes the Motion will have to provide sufficient justification for the proposed splitting of the Topic Area. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

### **11.2. Motion for a Moderated Caucus**

A delegate proposing a Motion for a Moderated Caucus should indicate the topic of the Moderated Caucus, a total duration of the Caucus and speaking time for each individual speaker. The President may suggest a more appropriate topic, total duration or speaker's time, or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the Council will enter Informal Debate, whereby the President will recognize at his/her discretion delegates, who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.

### **11.3. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus, if he/she feels that additional time benefits the work of the Council. The delegate proposing an Extension of the Moderated Caucus should suggest duration for the extension, not exceeding the initial Moderated Caucus. The individual speaker's time and the topic of the Caucus remain the same. The President may suggest a more appropriate total duration and put it to vote or may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal. Only one extension of the Moderated Caucus is allowed.

### **11.4. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus**

A delegate proposing a Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus should indicate a total duration and purpose for the Caucus. The President may suggest a more appropriate total duration or purpose and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. Once the Motion passes, the Council will start an informal discussion without leaving the conference room.

### **11.5. Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus**

A delegate may move to extend the Unmoderated Caucus, if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the Council. The delegate proposing a Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus should suggest duration for the extension, not exceeding time allotted for the initial Unmoderated Caucus. The President may suggest more appropriate Caucus duration and put it to vote or may rule the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal. Only one extension of the Unmoderated Caucus is allowed.

### **11.6. Motion to Table Debate on a Topic**

A delegate may move to Table Debate, in order to end debate on a substantial issue without voting any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor. If the President rules the Motion in order, one (1)

delegate shall speak in favor and one (1) delegate shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass. If the Motion passes, the President shall entertain a Motion to Establish a new Speakers' List, on the new topic addressed by the Council. After the new topic has been discussed according to the Rules of Procedure, the President shall entertain a Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic as defined in article 11.7.

#### **11.7. Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic**

If a Motion to Table the Debate passes, the President may entertain a Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic. In that event, the President will entertain one (1) Speaker in favor and one (1) Speaker against. If the Motion passes, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and the Council returns to the existing Speakers' List of the Dismissed Topic. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

#### **11.8. Motion to Close Debate on a Draft Resolution**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Close Debate, in order to end debate on a Draft Resolution. Should there be amendments on the floor, it is highly recommended to follow the procedure regarding Amendments, as discussed in Rules 13.4-13.4.6. If the President rules the Motion in order, it is at his/her discretion to entertain one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against the Motion. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

#### **11.9. Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Close Debate, in order to end debate on the Topic Area under Discussion, whereby the Council will enter immediately voting procedure on all Draft Resolutions on the floor. If the President rules the Motion in order, it is at his/her discretion to entertain one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against the Motion. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

#### **11.10. Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting**

A delegate may raise a Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting to suspend all Council activities until the next scheduled meeting. The President may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal. This Motion needs simple majority, in order to pass.

#### **11.11. Motion for the Adjournment of the Session**

A delegate may raise a Motion for the Adjournment of the Session to permanently cease all Council activities (**This Motion is in order only to be used for the end of the conference.**). The President may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or putting it to vote. The Motion is debatable, thus the President will entertain one (1) speaker in favour and one (1) speaker against. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

## **12. Seconds & Objections**

After a delegate proposes a Motion, the Board may ask for seconds, that is to say delegates agreeing with the Motion. All delegates wishing to second the Motion will have to raise their placards. If there are no seconds, the Motion will automatically fail.

If there are seconds, the Board will ask for objections, that is to say delegates disagreeing with the proposed Motion. All delegates wishing to express their objection will have to raise their placards. If there are no objections, the Motion will automatically pass. If there are objections, the Board will enter voting procedure.

## **13. Resolutions and Amendments**

### **13.1. Motion to Question Competence**

A Motion to Question the Competence of the Council to consider a Draft Resolution is in order upon introduction of the document. The President will recognize one (1) speaker in favour and one (1) speaker against the Motion. The Motion requires a 2/3 majority, in order to pass. If the Motion passes, the document will be withdrawn and will not be allowed to be re-introduced.

### **13.2. Working Paper**

A Working Paper is an informal document used by council delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper will be distributed at the President's discretion if requested by a delegate. A Working Paper can be presented by the delegate either when it is the delegate's turn to speak, according to the Speakers' List or when a Motion for an Informal Debate (Moderated Caucus) is passed, with the purpose of discussing the Working Paper.

### **13.3. Resolutions**

#### **13.3.1. Draft Resolutions**

A Working Paper submitted to the President under proper Resolution format, approved by the Secretariat and assigned a number will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the President may recommend that the Sponsors of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

#### **13.3.2. Resolution denomination**

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the Council and passes may be referred to as a "Resolution".

#### **13.3.3. Format**

Draft Resolutions should be properly formatted according to the guidelines found in the "FREDMUN Resolution Writing Guidelines" paper.

#### **13.3.4. Sponsor**

The sponsor is recognized as the main contributor of the Draft Resolution. There is only one sponsor for each Draft Resolution. The sponsor should be present for a Draft Resolution to be introduced to the Council. The sponsor must agree to support a Draft Resolution, unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

#### **13.3.5. Withdrawal of Sponsorships**

Sponsorship of a Draft Resolution may be withdrawn at any time before voting on it has begun. Sponsorship of a Draft Resolution may be withdrawn, if the sponsor considers that a passed amendment alters the content to such extent, that his/her delegation can't support the Draft Resolution as a whole.

#### **13.3.6. Signatories**

Signatories are those countries wishing to see the respective Working Paper being introduced and discussed as a Draft Resolution. Signatories are neither considered as supporters of the Draft Resolution nor bear any obligation towards the sponsor. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by its Signatories. A country can be a signatory to more than one Draft Resolution on the same topic. The number of Signatories required to discuss a Draft Resolution will be set by the President being equal to at least the 1/5 of the total members present at the Council (quorum).

#### **13.3.7. Introduction of a Draft Resolution**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution.

Once the Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by the Secretary General or the Deputy Secretary General, the President will entertain a Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution, requiring simple majority to pass. Once the Motion has passed, the President shall invite the sponsor of the Draft Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the Council. The sponsor or one of the Signatories will then be recognized for five (5) minutes to speak in favour of the Draft Resolution. The speaker may yield his/her remaining time to Questions or to another Delegate, if he/she wishes to do so. A new debate upon this Draft Resolution shall begin and a new Speakers' List shall be established.

#### **13.3.8. Withdrawal of a Draft Resolution**

A Draft Resolution may be withdrawn by its sponsor any time before the Amendment procedure starts, as defined by Rules 13.4.-13.4.6. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson.

#### **13.4. Amendments**

An Amendment may add, strike out or revise a part of the Draft Resolution. The Amendment has to be first approved by the President. It is highly recommended, that there is at least one co-sponsor of the Amendment. It is at the discretion of the President to define the period of time, during which the floor will be open for Amendments.

#### **13.4.1. Motion to Introduce Amendments**

A delegate may propose a Motion to Introduce Amendments after the time for the submission of Amendments has elapsed. If the Motion passes, the President will introduce to the Council all Amendments approved by the Board. During this procedure, the sponsor will be called upon to define to the Council and the Board which Amendments are friendly and which unfriendly.

#### **13.4.2. Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses**

Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order. However, the President may rule such an amendment in order, if serious mistakes have been noticed in the Pre-Ambulatory Clauses.

#### **13.4.3. Non-Substantial Amendments**

Amendments correcting grammar, spelling or formatting mistakes on Draft Resolutions will be automatically adopted without being voted upon by the Council, at the discretion of the President. Following the initial introduction of the Draft Resolution by its sponsor, delegates are permitted to point out any such mistakes to the Chairpersons.

#### **13.4.4. Friendly Amendments**

Substantial Amendments approved by the sponsor of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated in the Draft Resolution without the need to be voted upon by the Council. Amendments to Friendly Amendments are out of order.

#### **13.4.5. Unfriendly Amendments**

Substantial Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by the sponsor of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are out of order. The President reserves the right to entertain one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against each Unfriendly Amendment.

#### **13.4.6. Withdrawal of Amendments**

The sponsor of an Amendment may request its withdrawal at his/her discretion, before its inclusion in the Draft Resolution.

#### **13.4.7. Voting on Amendments**

After all Amendments have been defined by the sponsor as friendly or unfriendly (Rule 13.4.1.), the President will read one by one all Unfriendly Amendments, entertaining one (1) speaker in favor and one (1) speaker against, at his/her discretion. The Council shall vote upon each Amendment separately, after finishing debating on it. All subsequent Amendments shall be discussed and voted upon in accordance with the aforementioned procedure, and in the order defined by their assigned number.

If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. An Amendment that has passed shall be automatically integrated into the Draft

Resolution. Once all Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted upon, the Board shall read the operative clauses as they have been modified.

#### **14. Voting Procedure**

When the President announces that the Council is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until the voting procedure has come to an end. All auxiliary personnel, such as Journalists, Observers, and Advisors etc. are required to immediately exit the room. The Board may or may not allow the Administrative Staff to remain in the room. Note passing is suspended. At this time, Motions to Split the House, Divide the Question or Roll Call Voting are in order.

#### **15. Order of Voting**

Draft Resolutions on the same Topic Area should be voted according to the number they were assigned by the Secretariat.

##### **15.1. Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions**

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any Draft Resolution. The delegate proposing a Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will have to state the order in which he/she desires the Draft Resolutions to be voted upon. This Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass.

#### **16. Method of Voting**

Each delegate of the Council has one vote and should demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the President's request, unless there is a Roll Call vote (see Rule 16.1). Delegates should vote "in favour" or "against" on procedural matters and "in favour", "against" or "abstain" on substantial matters. No delegate shall vote on behalf of another delegate. Abstentions are not counted as negative votes.

##### **16.1. Roll Call Vote**

Roll Call Motions are in order. This Motion is automatically accepted, unless the President rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal. The Roll Call starts from a delegate, randomly selected by the President.

##### **16.2. Passing**

During Roll Call, a delegate may choose to pass. The President will place the delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again or abstain, but should ascertain his/her vote. A delegate who has passed cannot vote "with Rights".

##### **16.3. Voting with Rights**

A delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, and after the delegates who passed have ascertained their vote, the Board will allow those voting with rights to explain their vote. The President may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

#### **16.4. Voting on Draft Resolutions**

Draft Resolutions will be voted upon, in the order that they were numbered by the Secretariat, unless a Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions (Rule 15.1) has passed.

#### **16.5. Motion to Split the House**

Motion to Split the House is in order when the delegate proposing this Motion wishes to exclude abstention from the voting options during the final vote on the Draft Resolution. This Motion has to be proposed immediately after the Council Closes Debate and enters Voting Procedure. The Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass. Once the Motion passes, delegations shall not be allowed to abstain during the voting of the Draft Resolution.

#### **16.6. Motion to Divide the Question**

Prior to the start of the voting procedure on a Draft Resolution, a delegate may raise a Motion to Divide the Question, in order to vote on an individual operative clause, a group of operative clauses or clause by clause. A delegate should specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses.

Should there be more than one Motion to Divide the Question on the floor, Council shall vote upon the Motions, starting from the most disruptive one. The President shall take one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the first Motion to Divide the Question for a speaking time of one (1) minute each. The Motion requires 2/3 majority, in order to pass. If the Motion passes, subsequent Motions to Divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the Council will proceed to voting on the Draft Resolution in the manner suggested by the Motion. If the Motion fails, the remaining Motions will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution; only those sections that have passed will remain. Subsequently, the Council will proceed to vote on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole.

#### **16.7 Motion to Retake the Vote**

The Motion to Retake the Vote is in order when the result of the vote on the Draft Resolution ends with a difference of one (1) or a tie. The Motion automatically passes and the Council enters Informal Debate for a short period of time, defined by the Chairpersons. After the Caucus the vote shall be retaken and the result of the second vote shall be considered as final. No further Motions to Retake the Vote shall be entertained. Should the second vote end in tie, the results of the previous vote shall be considered final and shall not be subject to another Motion to Retake the Vote. In case the initial vote is a tie as well, the matter is considered to have failed.

### **17. Appendix of Points and Motions**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Debatable</b>	<b>Votes Required</b>	<b>Interrupt Speaker</b>
<b>Point of Personal Privilege</b>	<b>Feeling discomfort</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Point of Order</b>	<b>To point out a misuse of rules</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Right of Reply</b>	<b>Reply to an insult</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Point of Parliamentary Inquiry</b>	<b>Clarify the rules</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Set the Agenda</b>	<b>Set the Working Agenda</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Establish a Speakers' List</b>	<b>Open the Speakers' List and Define speaking time limit</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Adjourn the Session</b>	<b>Adjourn session to cease permanently all council activities</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Adjourn the Meeting</b>	<b>Adjourn until next scheduled meeting</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion for Unmoderated Caucus</b>	<b>Proceed to an Unmoderated Caucus</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion for Moderated Caucus</b>	<b>Proceed to a Moderated Caucus</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Split the House</b>	<b>Forbid the right for abstentions</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Retake Vote</b>	<b>Retake vote if there is an one vote difference or a tie</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Verify the Quorum</b>	<b>Seeking to verify the presence of delegates</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Close Debate on the Topic Area under Discussion</b>	<b>Close debate on the Topic Area</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Close Debate on a Draft Resolution</b>	<b>Close the separate debate on a Draft Resolution</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Split the Topic Area</b>	<b>Discuss separately two or more sections of the same Topic</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Table Debate</b>	<b>Postpone debate on an agenda item</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic</b>	<b>Resume Debate on the previous topic</b>	<b>Yes(1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Question Competence</b>	<b>Question the authority of the council to</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>

	<b>consider a Draft Resolution</b>			
<b>Motion to Divide the Question</b>	<b>Divide the operative clauses to groups and vote each group separately</b>	<b>Yes (1+/1-)</b>	<b>2/3 Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution</b>	<b>Introduction of a Draft Resolution</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Motion to Introduce Amendments</b>	<b>Introduction of Amendments</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Simple Majority</b>	<b>No</b>